

BookletChart™

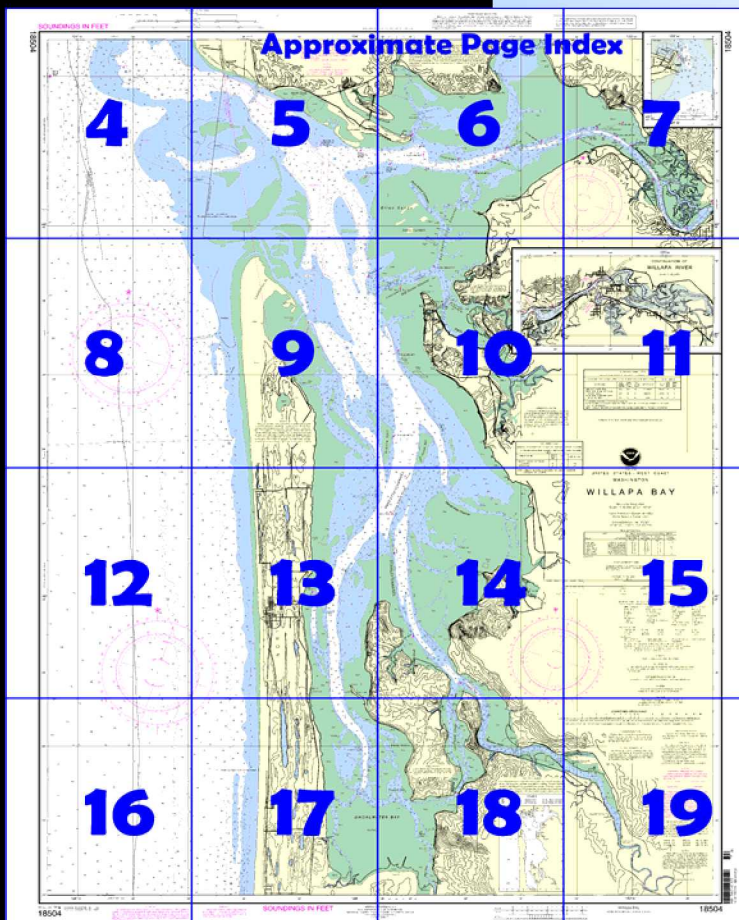
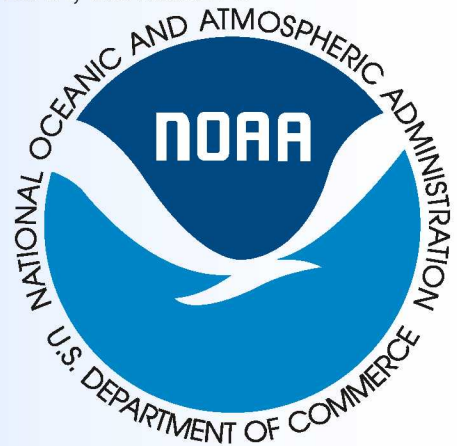
Willapa Bay

(NOAA Chart 18504)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

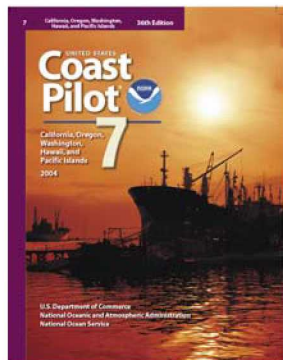
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 11 excerpts]

(36) **Willapa Bay** entrance is 24 miles N of the Columbia River entrance. The bay is used primarily by fishing and oyster boats. No deep-draft vessels have entered Willapa Bay since 1976. Oyster beds cover much of the shoaler areas of the bay. Lumber, fish, and other sea foods are shipped by rail and truck from South Bend and Raymond.

Prominent features

(37) **Leadbetter Point**, the N extremity of **North Beach Peninsula**, is the S point of

the entrance to Willapa Bay. It is low and sandy, and has no distinctive feature to mark its extremity; the chart limit of the trees is 2.2 miles S.

(38) **Cape Shoalwater**, the N point at the entrance, terminates in a low bluff about 50 feet high. The cape is sandy, and N portion is covered with trees to within 300 yards of the point.

(42) **Willapa River** flows into the E arm of the bay. Lights, buoys, daybeacons, and lighted and unlighted ranges mark the channel through the E arm and Willapa River to South Bend and Raymond.

(52) **South Bend** is on the S bank of Willapa River, 8 miles above Toke Point. The principal industries are lumbering, oystering, and fishing; two canneries are operating here. Willapa Harbor Airport is on the N bank of the river about 2.5 miles NW of South Bend. **Raymond**, the principal town, is on the S bank of Willapa River at the junction of the South Fork, 3 miles above South Bend. There are sawmills here, and large quantities of lumber are shipped out.

Bridges

(62) **Tokeland** on **Toke Point**, is a summer resort. There is a dredged entrance channel and small-craft basin on the N side of the point. A light is on the outer end of a jetty on the S side and a daybeacon is on the N side of the entrance.

(63) **North River**, which enters the E arm 2 miles E of Toke Point, is navigated by small logging launches. The channel is marked by private daybeacons, and is navigable at high water to **Eatons Ranch**, 3 miles above the last daybeacon.

(64) The S part of Willapa Bay is used by light-draft vessels. **Bay Center** is a village just S of **Goose Point** (46°38.2'N., 123°57.5'W.). It is one of the many oyster places in this bay; there is also some fishing and crabbing. There are floats here for mooring fishing vessels; gasoline is available.

(65) The channel to Bay Center leads from deep water in Willapa Bay about 1.4 miles WNW of Goose Point, thence N of Goose Point, and thence S into Palix River to the basin at Bay Center. The channel is marked by lights and buoys. The channel is subject to continual change and buoys are frequently shifted to mark the best water.

(66) **Palix River**, on the E side of the bay, is navigable for small logging tugboats and fishermen for about 1 mile up each of the three forks above their junction. The fixed highway bridge, about 1 mile below the forks, has a clearance of 25 feet.

(67) **Nemah River Channel**, 5 miles S of Goose Point, is marked by private aids. Controlling depths are about 4 feet to Daybeacon 20, thence 2 feet to Lynn Point, thence 1 foot to the junction of South and Middle Nemah Rivers.

(68) **Nahcotta Channel**, about 4.5 miles S of Goose Point, leads S between North Beach Peninsula on the W and Long Island Shoal and Long Island on the E to Shoalwater Bay. The channel is well marked and has depths greater than 20 feet.

(69) **Stanley Channel** leads from Nahcotta Channel at Long Island Junction Light, thence E of Long Island and **Stanley Peninsula** to the mouth of Naselle River. Shallow-draft boats with local knowledge can cross **Long Island Shoal**.

(70) **Long Island**, 5.5 miles long in a NW direction and of irregular width, wooded, and rising to over 100 feet in elevation, lies in the S arm of the bay near the head and nearly fills it.

(71) **Nahcotta**, on the E side of North Beach Peninsula, is a small village 9 miles S of Leadbetter Point. There are several large oyster plants here. The boat basin at Nahcotta has floats for small craft; diesel fuel and dry winter boat storage are available. In November 2000, the channel leading from deep water in Nahcotta Channel to the basin had a controlling depth of 5.2 feet, thence depths of 3 to 6 feet in the basin except for lesser depths along the

N edge and shoaling to bare in the NW corner. The entrance to the basin is marked by lights.

(72) **Naselle River**, on the E side of the bay, is navigable by boats of 5 feet or less draft, at half tide or higher water, as far as the bridge at the village of **Naselle**, 10 miles above the mouth. This bridge marks the head of tide water at ordinary high tides. The river has numerous snags and submerged logs, and is crossed by power cables with least clearance of 60 feet; passage should not be attempted without local knowledge. Small logging and fishing boats operate on the river.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Jul. 1/06
Corrected through LNM Jun. 20/06

NOTE B

Bay Center Channel entrance is subject to continual changes. Buoys "4", "8" and "10" are not charted and will be re-located as necessary to best mark the channel.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CABLE FERRY

Cable across the river may be at or near the water surface. Mariners should exercise caution when navigating in this area.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

Local grid system, U.S. Corps of Engineers, is indicated by dashed tick marks at 20,000 foot intervals.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Astoria, OR	KEC-91	162.40 MHz
Astoria, OR	WWF-94	162.425 MHz
Olympia, WA	WXM-62	162.475 MHz

NOTE C

CAUTION

The entrance of Willapa Bay is subject to frequent change. The area depicts conditions as of June 1984 - May 2004.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.644" southward and 4.590" westward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 46°34'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◦ (Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 13th Coast Guard District in Seattle, Washington or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Seattle, Washington.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

NOTE D

Acoustic sensors, consisting of a concrete anchor and tethered instrument package floating above the anchor, are positioned approximately 1000 yards apart along the line. The depth of the floating portion of the instrument varies with local bottom depth. For instruments anchored at less than 150m depth (near shore), the floating portion of the instrument is within 5m of the bottom. For instruments anchored at 150m depth or greater, the instrument package is tethered approximately 150m below the water surface.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.

Demarcation lines are shown thus: - - - - -

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Coast Guard.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Is isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphane	mn minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

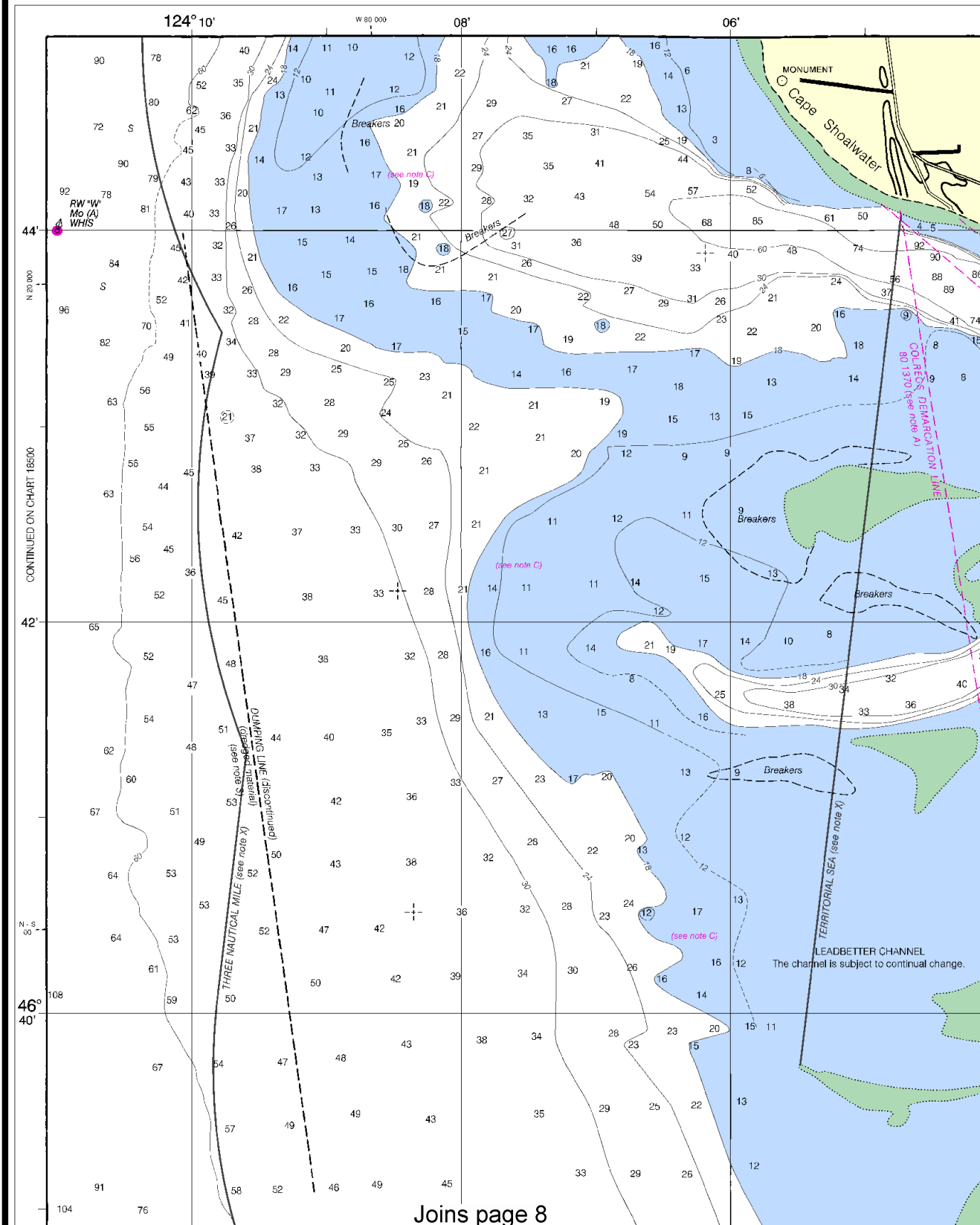
AUTH authorized	Obstr obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

21. Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.

(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

18504



4

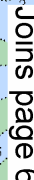


Printed at reduced scale.

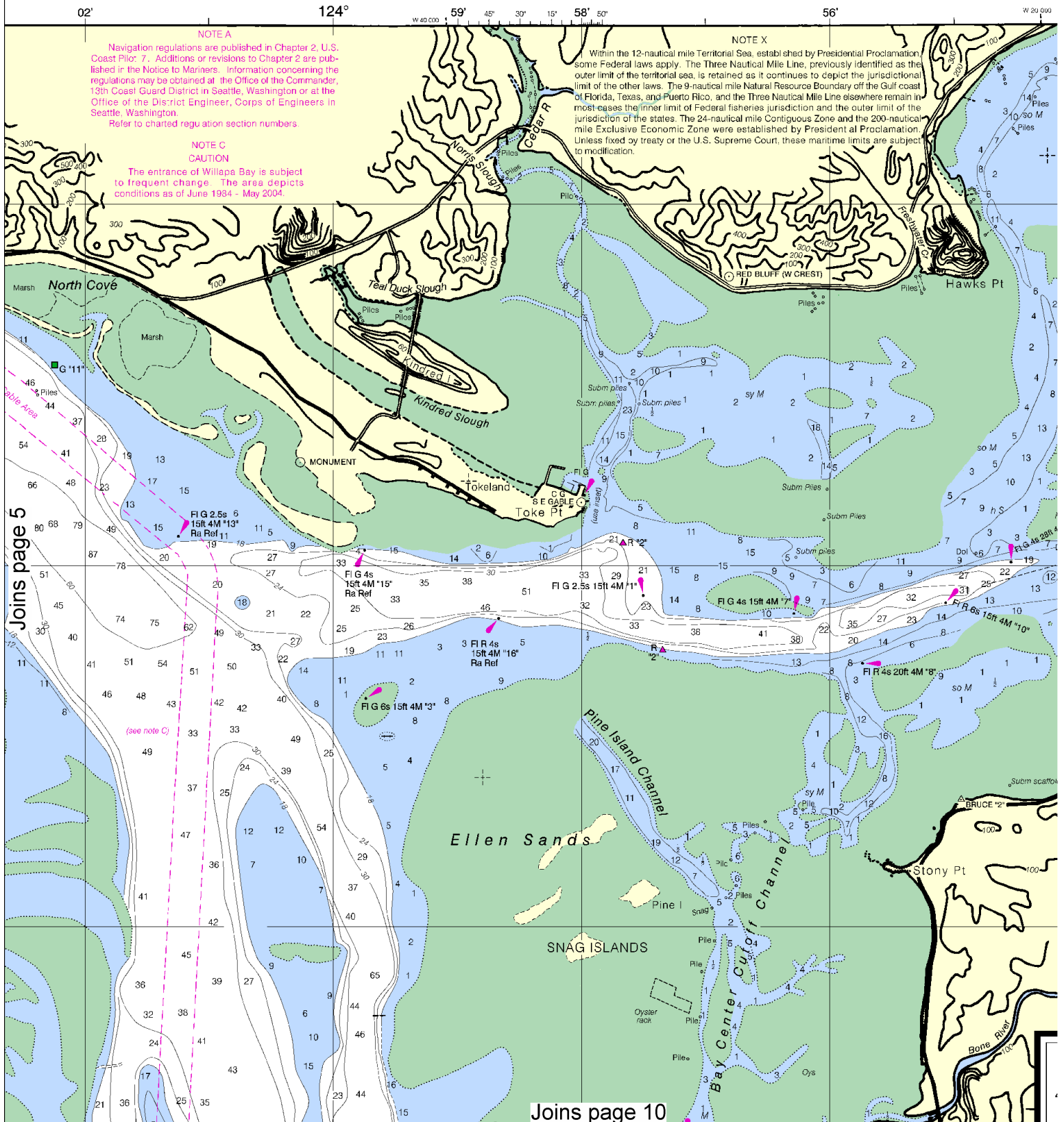
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

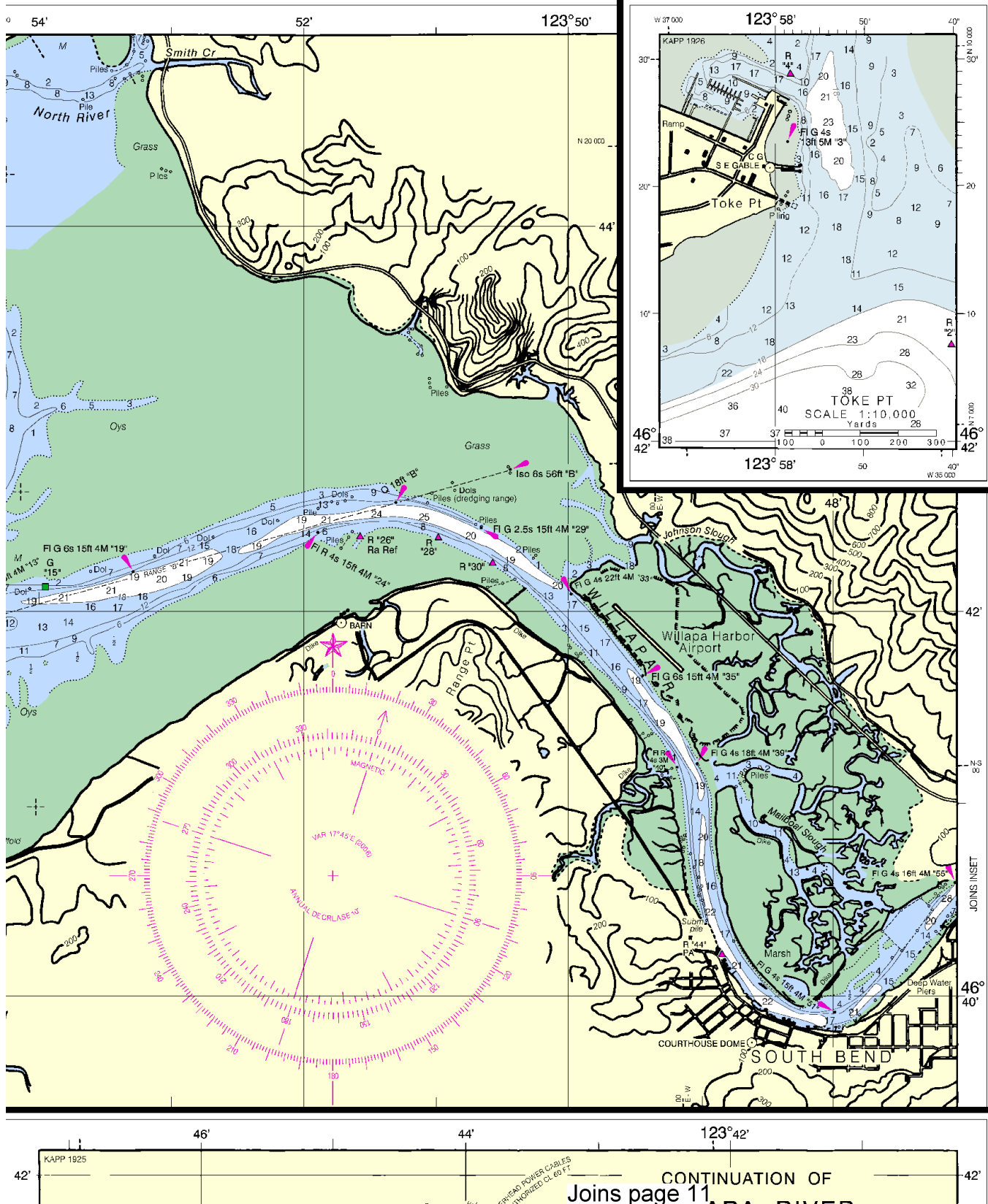
See Note on page 5.





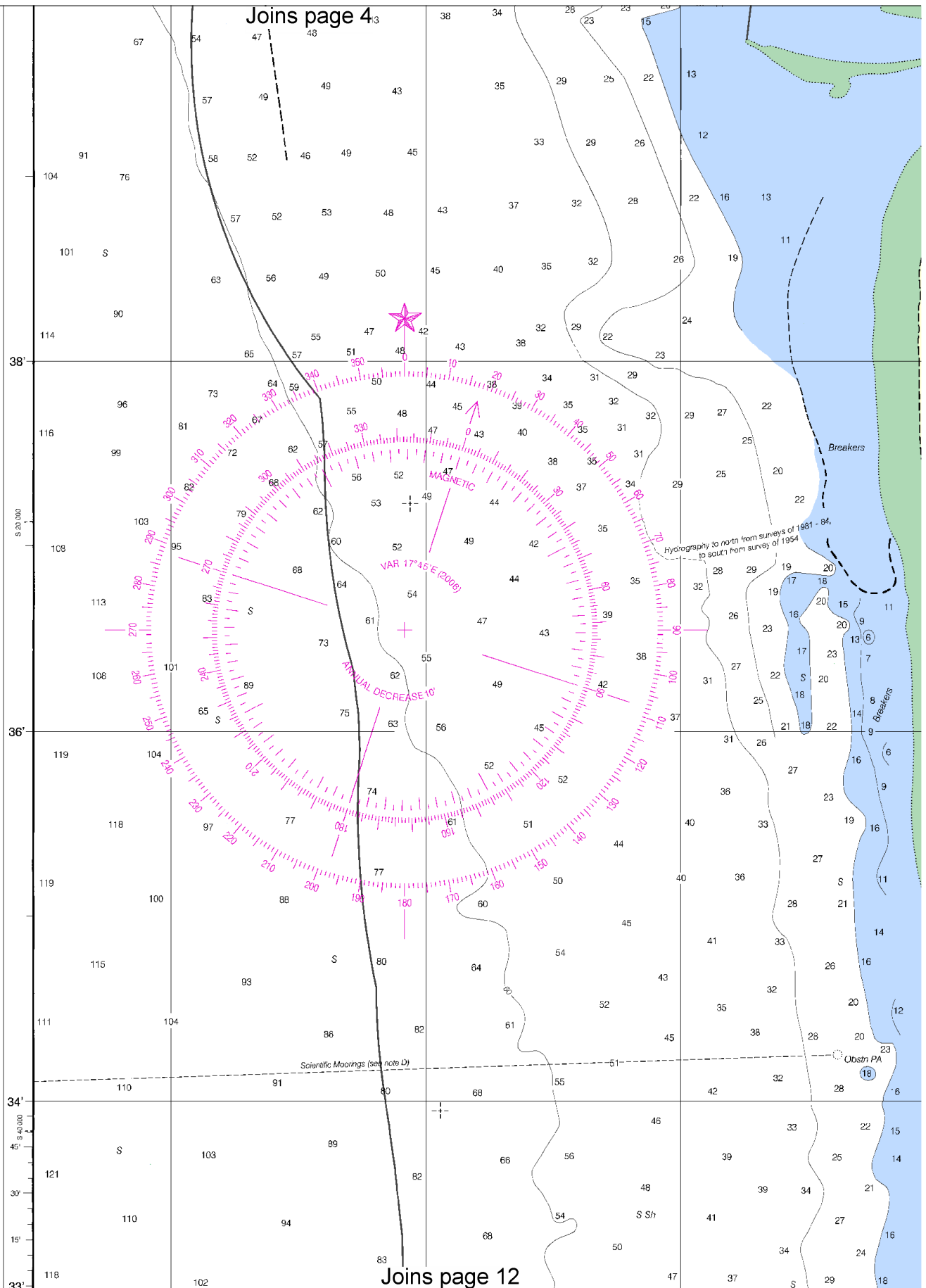
This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.





18504

Joins page 4₃



Joins page 12

8



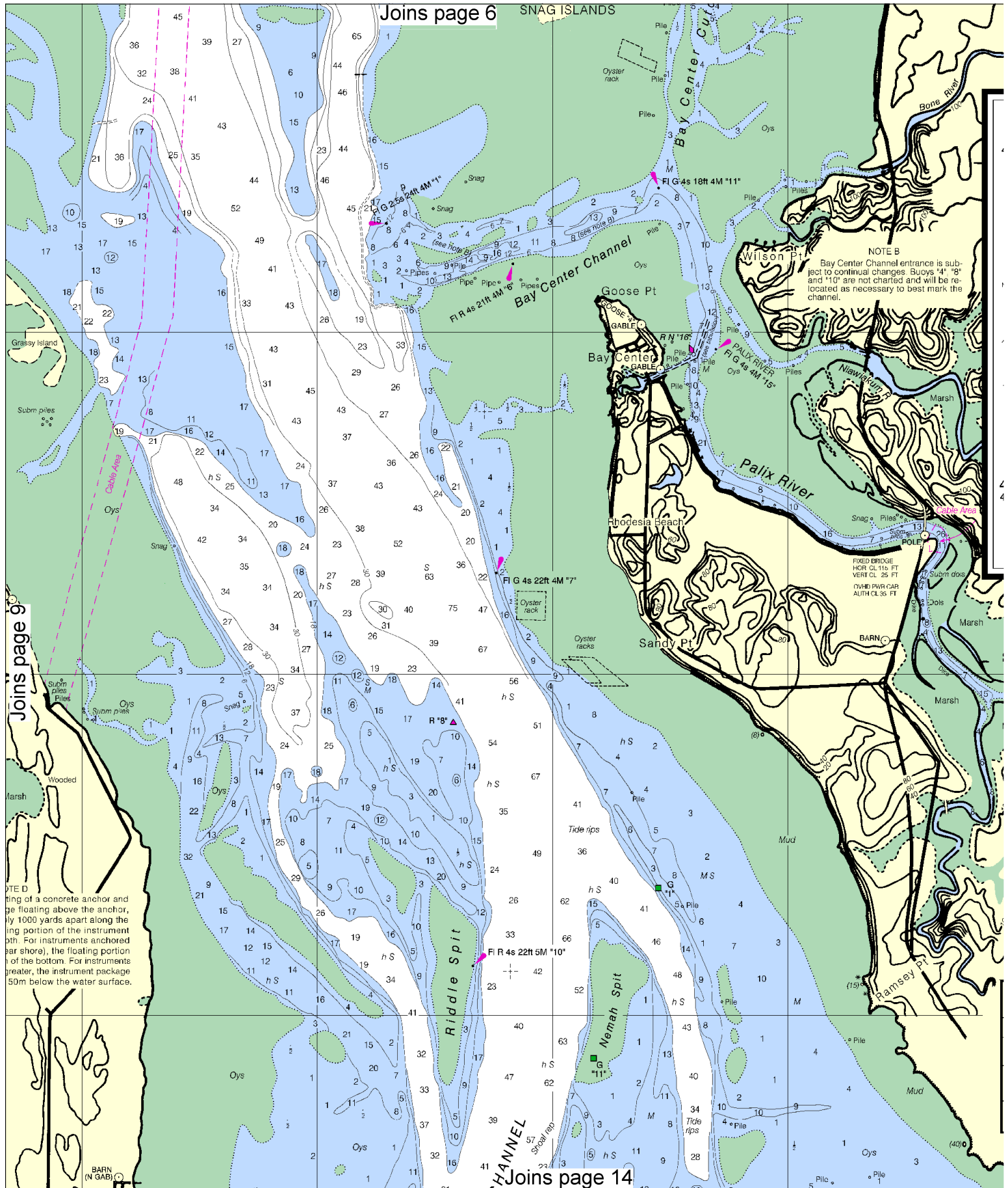
Printed at reduced scale.

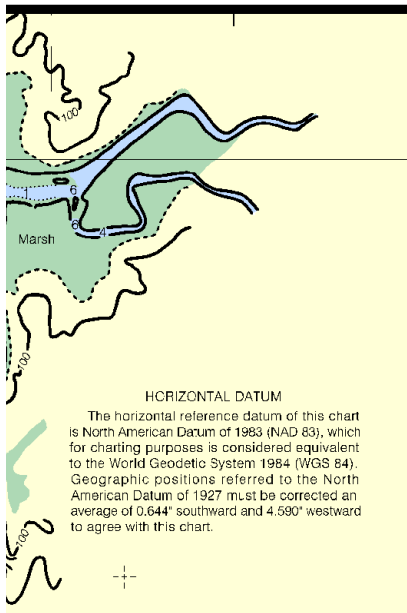
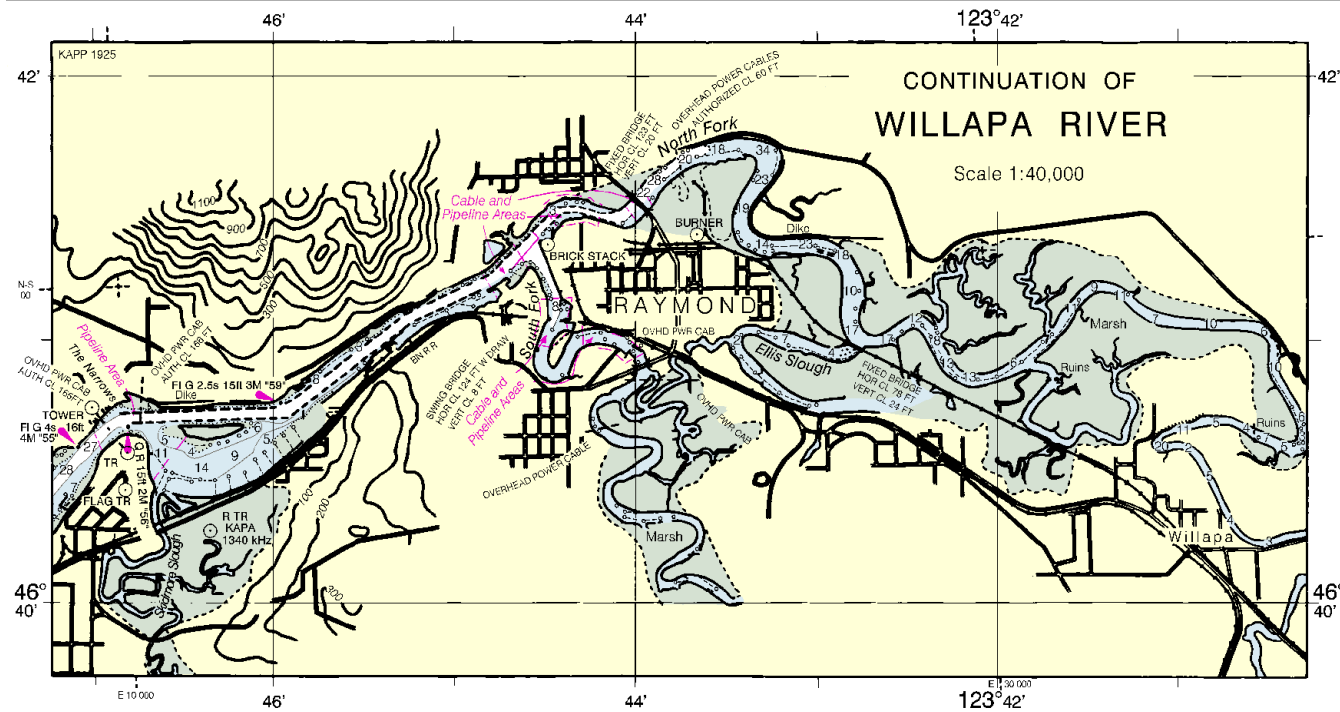
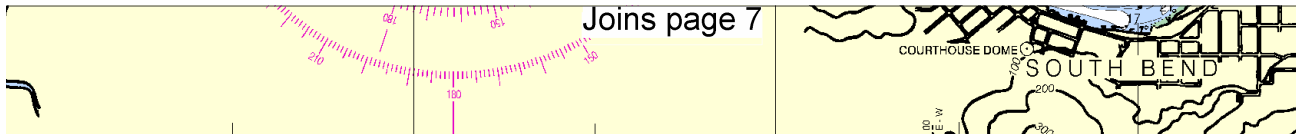
SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.









HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.644" southward and 4.590" westward to agree with this chart.

WILLAPA RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS						
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO JUN 2004						
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)				PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	MIDDLE HALF OF CHANNEL	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	DEPTH (FEET)
LIGHT 56 TO NORTH FORK	A10.1	12.4	14.1	1,2-86;5-04	300-250	2.1
NORTH FORK TO 700 FEET BELOW HIGHWAY BRIDGE	B10.1	14.7	4.2	8-55;3-83	200-150	0.4
SOUTH FORK TO 500 FEET NORTH OF N.P. RY. BRIDGE	13.1	5.2	4.0	1,2-86	150	0.3

A. SHOALING TO 6.4 FEET AT 46°40'44.5"N 123°46'02.7"W.
B. THE CHANNEL HAS SHOALED ALONG THE EDGE; A DEPTH OF 16.1 FEET WAS AVAILABLE IN THE INSIDE HALF OF THE QUARTER.
NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

BAY CENTER CHANNEL			
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - SURVEYS TO SEP 2002			
CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)			
NAME OF CHANNEL	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)	WIDTH (FEET)	DATE OF SURVEY
ENTRANCE CHANNEL (46°38'04.4"N, 123°56'39.6"W)	9.4	40	7-02
TURNING BASIN	7.6	40-105	9-02

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGING CONDITIONS SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE

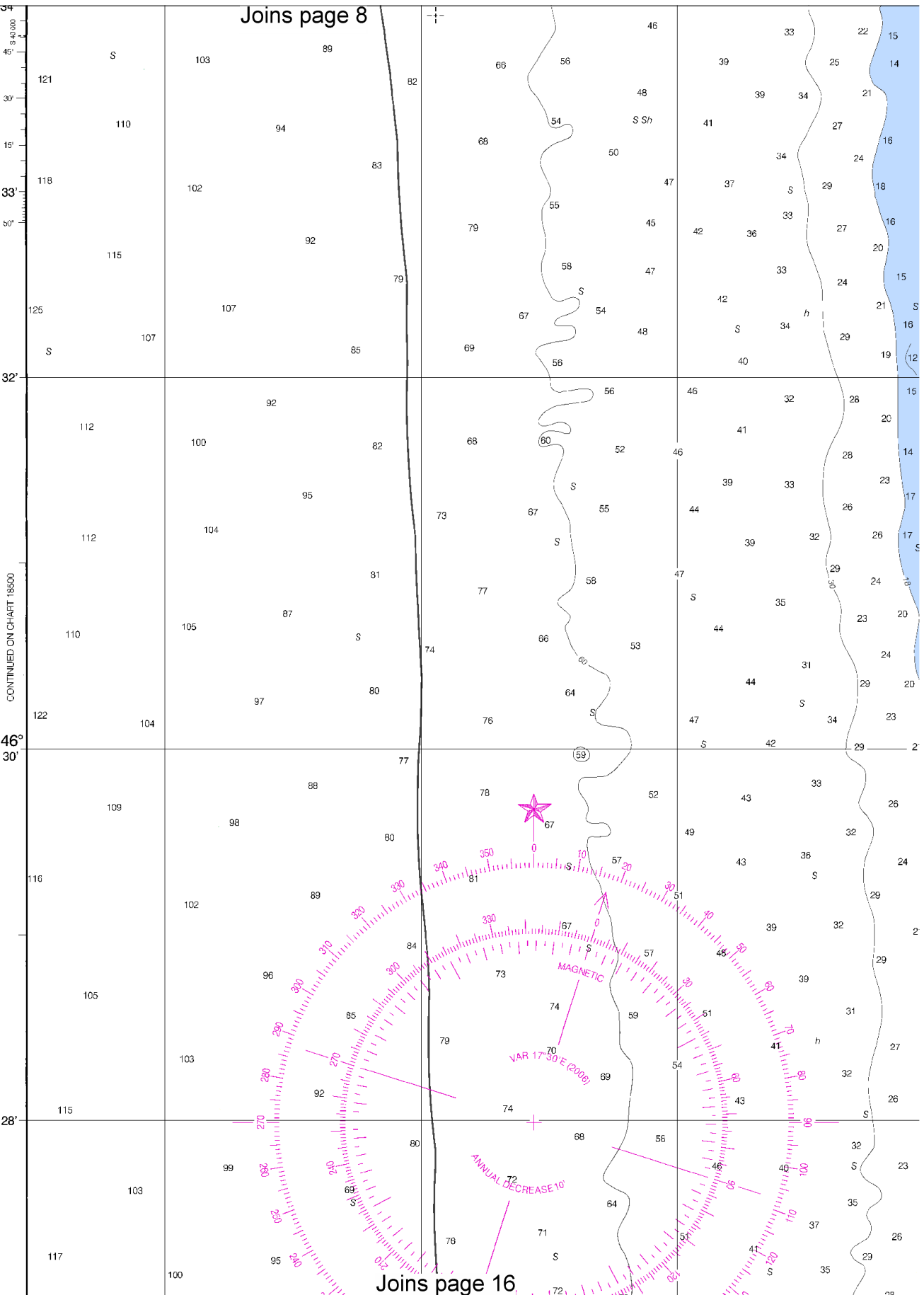


UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

WASHINGTON

Joins page 15

Joins page 8



Joins page 16

12

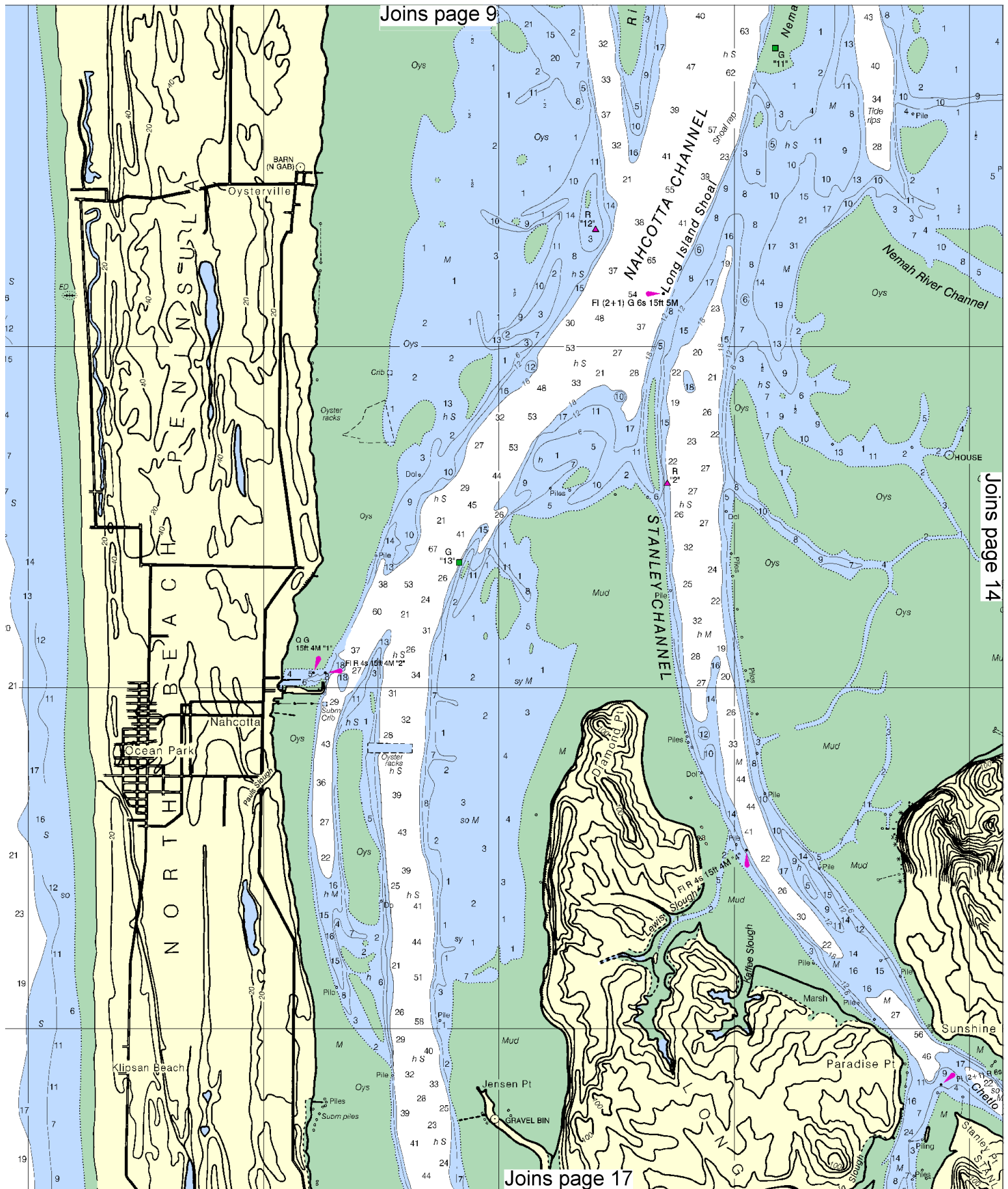


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES - WEST COAST

WASHINGTON

WILLAPA BAY

Mercator Projection

Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 46°34'

North American Datum of 1983

(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

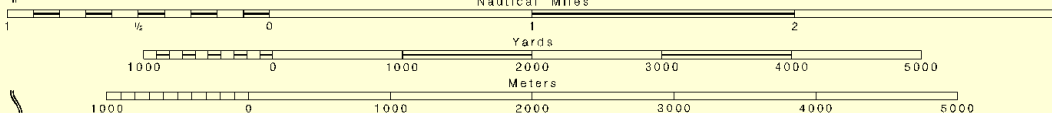
Place Name (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
Nahcotta (46°30'N/124°02'W)	10.0	9.3	1.4	-4.0
Toke Point (46°43'N/123°58'W)	8.9	8.2	1.4	----
Raymond (46°41'N/123°46'W)	10.0	9.3	1.4	----
Long Island (46°28'N/123°57'W)	10.2	9.4	1.4	----
Naselle River (46°23'N/123°50'W)	10.8	10.0	1.3	----
Bay Center (46°37'N/123°57'W)	9.2	8.5	1.4	----
South Bend (46°40'N/123°48'W)	9.8	9.1	1.4	----

(Jun 2006)

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

Local grid system, U.S. Corps of Engineers,
is indicated by dashed tick marks at 20,000
foot intervals.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles



ABBREVIATIONS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whist
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blbs boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Gr grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rop reported	
(1) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.			
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.			
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.			

Demarcation lines are shown thus: ---

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast
Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, and U.S.
Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

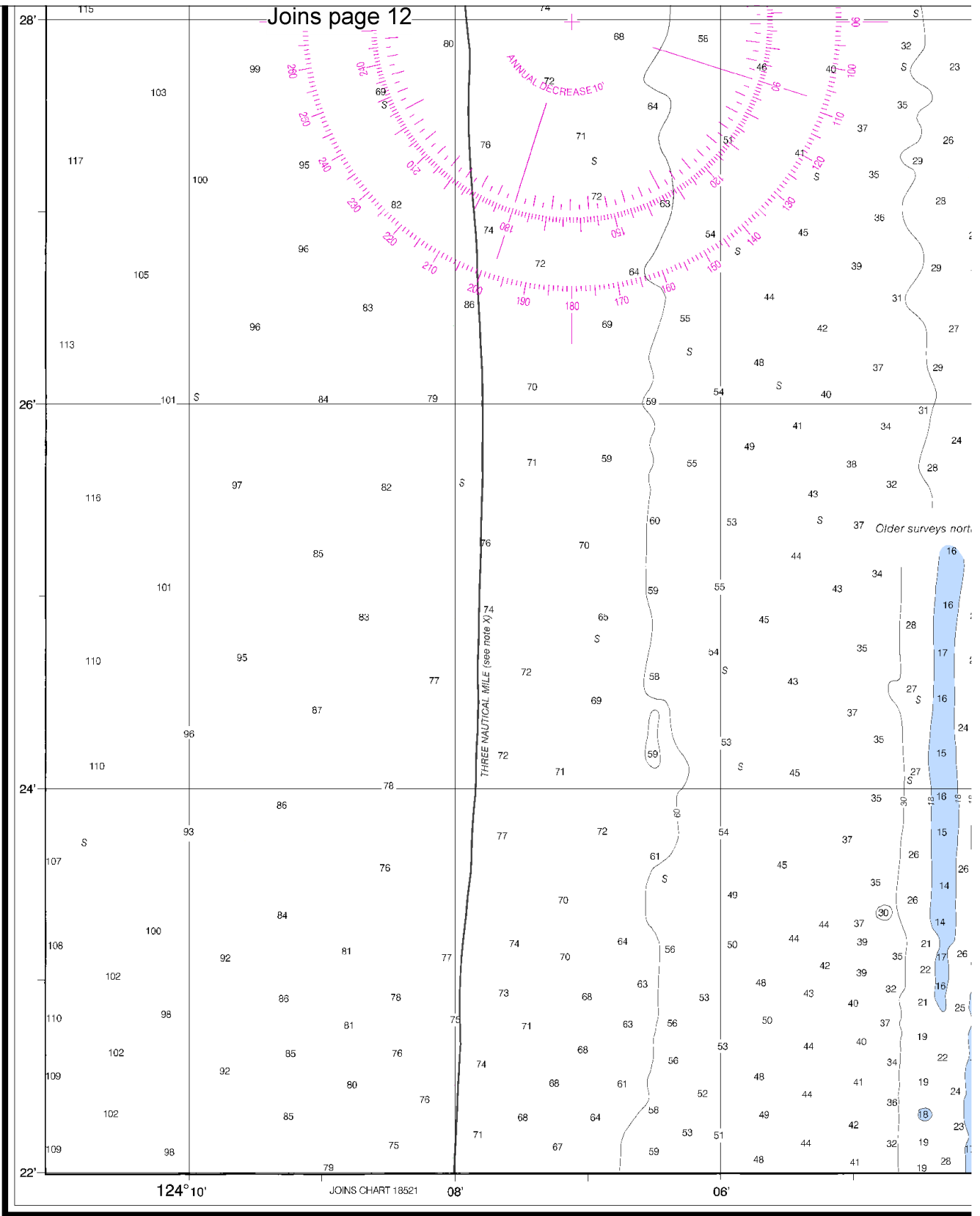
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are
subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to
navigation are not indicated on this chart. See



66th Ed., Jul. / 06 ■ Corrected through NM Jul. 1/06
Corrected through LNM Jun. 20/06

18504

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

16

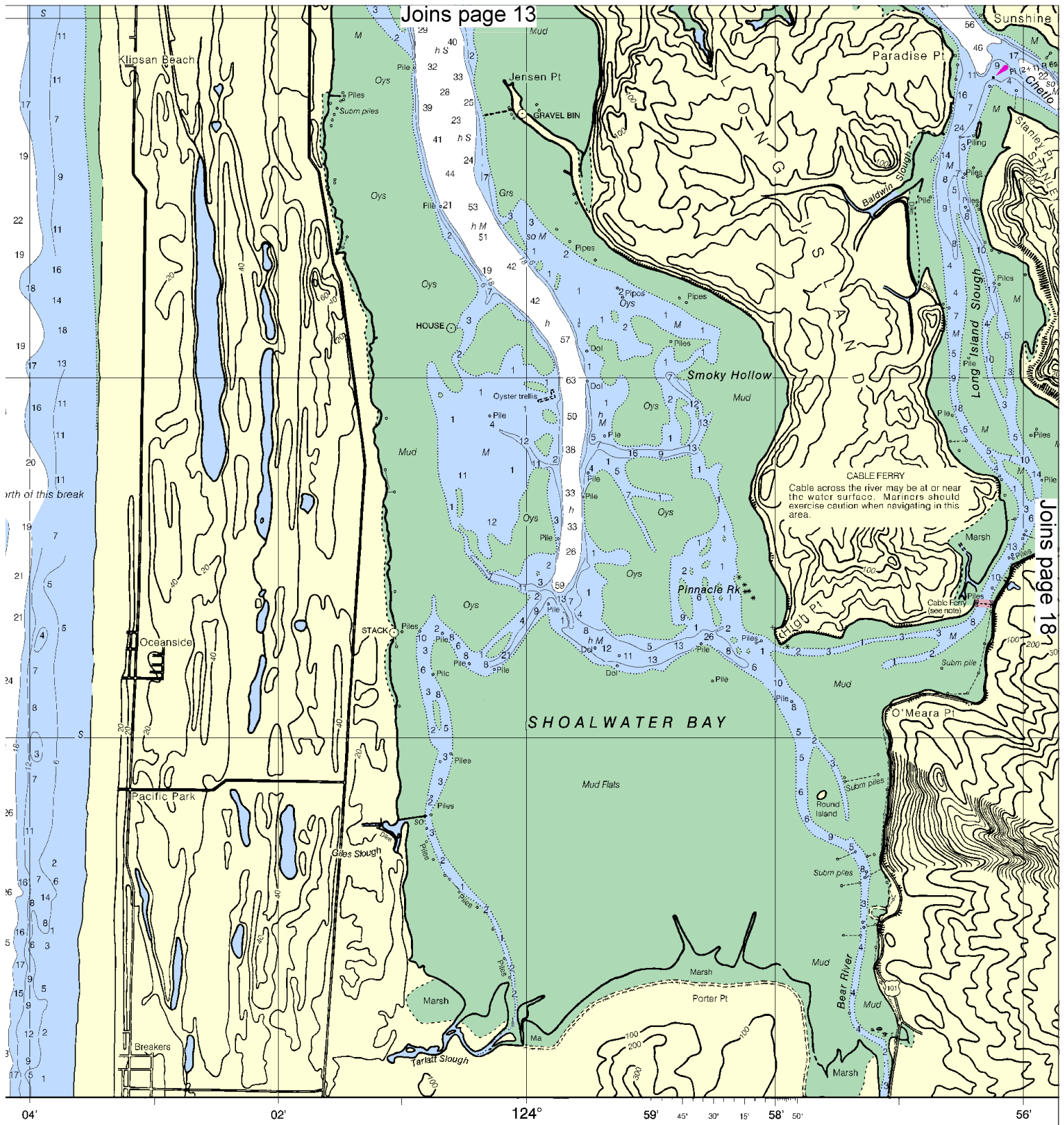


Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

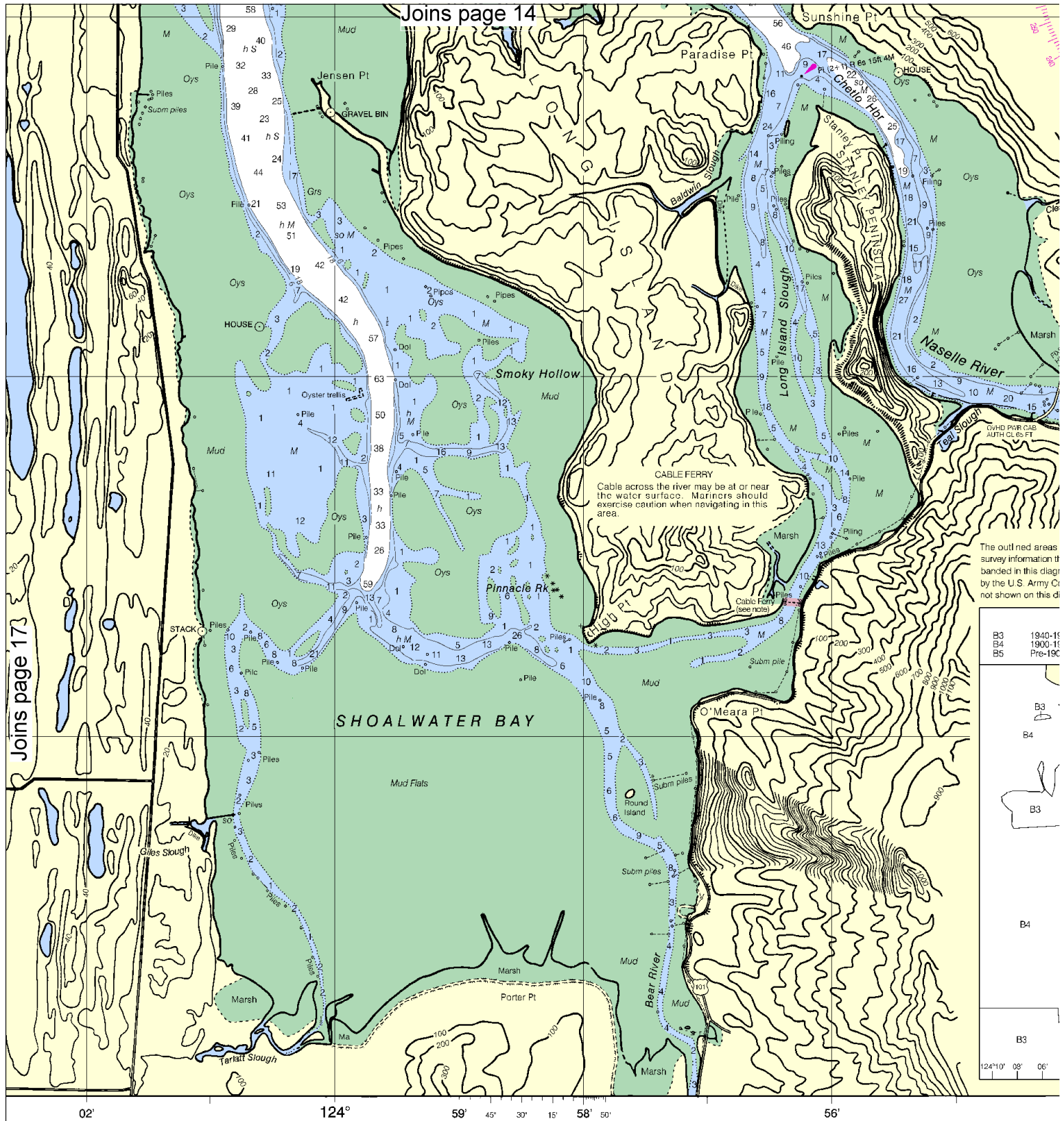
See Note on page 5.





SOUNDINGS IN FEET

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

⊙ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

— Pipeline Area — Cable Area

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

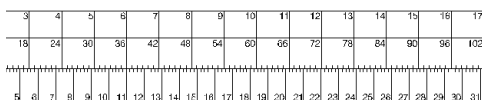
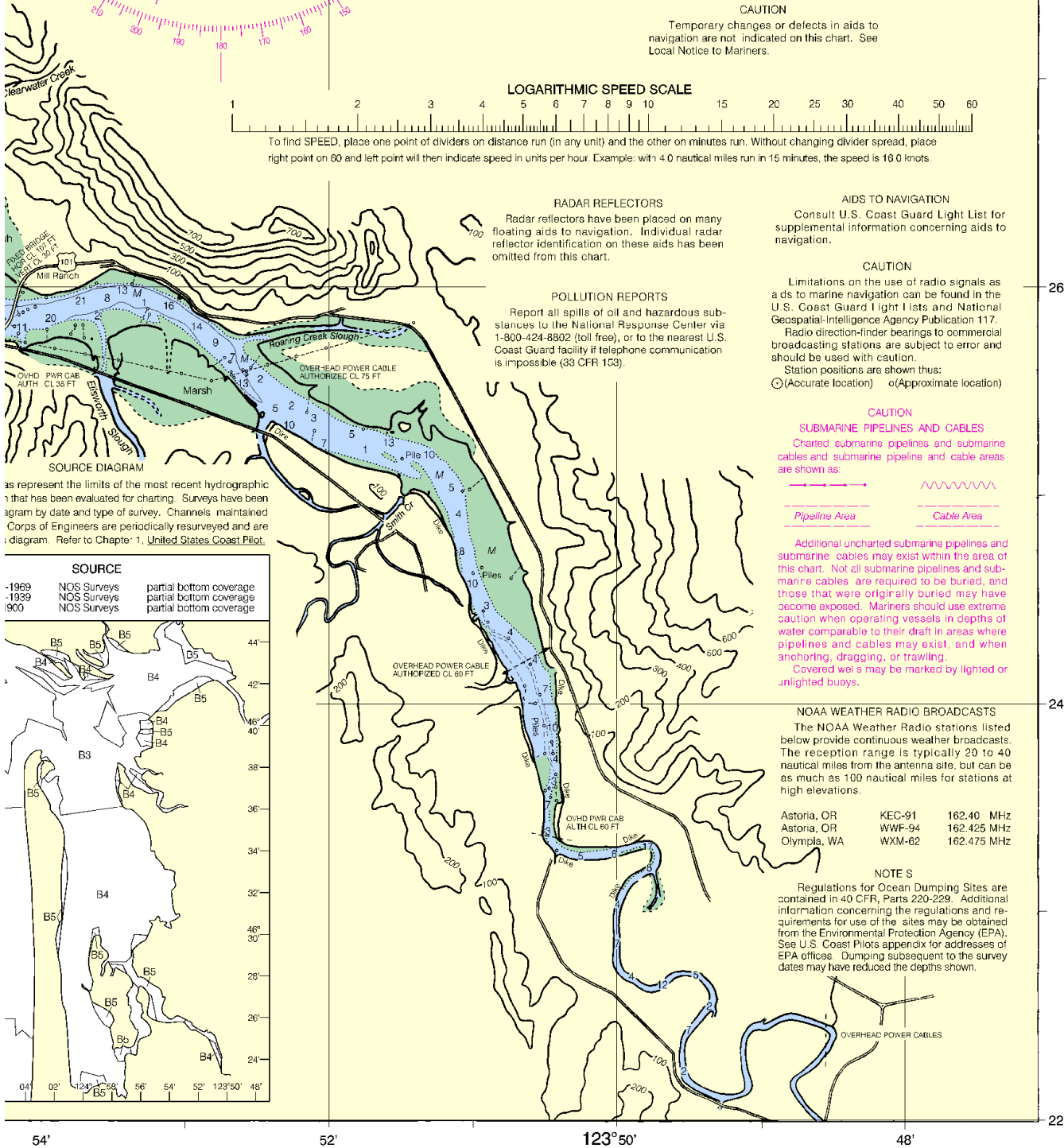
NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Astoria, OR	KEC-91	162.40 MHz
Astoria, OR	WWF-94	162.425 MHz
Olympia, WA	WXM-62	162.475 MHz

NOTES

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.



Willapa Bay
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

18504

ED. NO. 66

NSN 764201-4011572
NGA REFERENCE NO. 18BHA18504

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 206-220-7001

Coast Guard Astoria – 503-861-6211

Commercial Vessel Assistance – 1-800-367-8222

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S., including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNC[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.